

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC TROUBLES.

The Democracy of the second Congressional district of New Jersey held a meeting Friday week to discuss the Nebraska bill and to pass resolutions. The honorable Mr. SKELTON, (Democrat,) the Representative of the district in Congress, attended and addressed the meeting in a speech of an hour and a half. We learn by the Trenton papers that—

"He spoke of the effects of the Nebraska measure on the Democratic party. The party was strong and united until the passage of this bill. Now it is divided in every Congressional district. Its friends professed to have introduced it as a matter of peace, and there was general peace in the country and in the Democratic party. It had divided the party and renewed the slavery agitation. He administered a rebuke to such of the Democratic papers in the district as had from time to time impugned his motives and presented the question as one between the Abolitionists and the country, and had denounced all that voted against the bill as either Whigs, Abolitionists, or Abolition allies.

"The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the point in dispute. The history of this compromise was then presented, showing that it was a line of policy laid down by the Fathers of the Republic, and was, in its moral binding force, as much of a finality as the Constitution itself. It was endorsed by the Cabinet of President Monroe, John C. Calhoun, Wm. H. Crawford, William Will, John Quincy Adams, and others."

The following was one of the resolutions adopted by the meeting:

"Resolved, That we are proud that, in resisting the infamous Nebraska-Kansas bill, the Hon. Charles Skelton proved himself true to the fundamental principles of Democracy, which are the fundamental principles of freedom and the Constitution."

THE HARD-SHELL DEMOCRATS OF NEW YORK.

The "Hard-Shell" Democratic Convention of New York, which met at Syracuse on Wednesday, concluded its business and adjourned the same night. The Hon. GREENE C. BRANSON was nominated for Governor by acclamation, notwithstanding there was in possession of the Convention a letter from that gentleman declining the honor conferred upon him. A number of resolutions were adopted, of which the following is a summary:

They re-affirm adherence to the Platforms of the Baltimore Conventions of 1848 and 1852; endorse the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress as to the right of the people of the Territories to frame their own laws; approve the recent act of Congress in regard to Nebraska and Kansas, so far as it establishes the principle that the people of the Territories may legislate for their own welfare; strongly denounce the Administration for interference in the local politics of New York, its palpable and alarming invasion of State rights, and its unjustifiable and undignified use of its patronage to control the State elections. The resolutions also denounce any coalition with other parties, and pledge their authors to rely upon the merits of their own party for success.

The Houston "Telegraph" of July 1st, referring to the prediction that Senator Houston, notwithstanding the unpopularity of his Nebraska vote at the time, would not, in the end, materially lose popularity in Texas, says:

"We believed when we uttered this prediction that the sober second-thought of the people, whatever Senator Houston's motives were, would in the end justify his vote. Our prediction is now being verified. The San Antonio Ledger, Tyler Telegraph, Bastrop Advertiser, Lagrange Monument, Colorado Tribune, Bonham Advertiser, Lavaca Register, and several other influential papers, have unequivocally pronounced the Nebraska bill the political hobby of an aspirant for the Presidency, and possessing in itself nothing practically valuable to the South. If the bill were now on its passage, and depended upon the people of Texas, it would never become a law."

It is stated in the latest accounts from OREGON that the People of that Territory have decided for the present against the expediency of calling a Convention to form a State Constitution.

We find the subjoined pithy article copied into the "American Union," a conservative journal published at Griffin, in the State of Georgia. There is such a vein of common sense running through it that we too give our readers the benefit of the grave and wise admonition which it contains.

"It is a curious thing to see what strange ideas men sometimes have of trade and politics. Not long since the Federal Union recommended that the South should quit trading with Boston as a remedy for abolitionism. From the way the Federal Union talked about it one might be led to suppose that the people of the South traded with Boston as a matter of charity, and merely for the benefit of her people. Merchants are the last people in the world to do such things. As a rule there is nothing more emphatically true in fact or more correct in principle than that 'there is no friendship in trade.' Trade is a mere question of quantity; men trade where they can get the largest quantity of what belongs to them for the smallest quantity of what belongs to them. Men who act upon any other principle very soon have nothing to trade upon; consequently they act to their own injury.

"But suppose the people of the South were foolish enough to adopt such a plan, where would it stop? Should we quit trading with France and with England and with every other nation in which there are abolitionists? Well, then of course they would have to quit trading with us. What then? Should we be any better off? But suppose we quit trading with Boston, and still refuse to give up fugitive slaves, what then? Will Massachusetts have fewer votes in Congress or less power over us by her votes?

"We will not trade with her nor have any thing to do with her, and we will let her control us by her votes in Congress. That is to say, we will not trade with her and get a fair equivalent for all that we give her; but we will permit her to take by the force and power of law whatever she wants for nothing."—*Corner-Stone.*

INDEPENDENT BUREAU.—Early on Friday morning the house of Mr. Wm. W. MOORE, at the corner of F and G streets, was burglariously entered and rifled, by some person or persons, obviously adepts at the business. Mr. Moore returned home from his duties in the office of the National Intelligence soon after midnight, and retired to bed as usual. In the morning he found that his house and even his bedroom had been entered, and that the burglars had succeeded in carrying off about \$500 dollars, most of which had been received for special purposes within the thirty-six hours immediately preceding. His clothes were taken from his bedside, and the pockets rifled, some of his garments having been carried for this purpose into an adjacent chamber, which was unoccupied, and others carried down stairs into the parlor. Besides this, a sideboard on the first floor of the back building was opened and examined, but nothing stolen from it. The outside doors of the house had been carefully looked at, and no signs of the burglar's entry were visible. Besides indicating that the thieves entered by applying a "nipper" to the small end of the key, by which experienced rogues can unlock a door with as much facility as if by the handle of the key were on the outside. The best safeguard against such unwelcome intrusions is to have bolts on the inside of doors. It would be well for our citizens to be upon their guard.

MR. DUNNAN, a well-known agricultural writer, says that the *femina* is the United States cost more than twenty times the specie that it is in it.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The following are the items contained in the appropriation bill passed yesterday by the House of Representatives. With a Democratic majority of more than seventy in the House, it may now be considered that the power of the National Government to appropriate money for works of internal improvement is conceded to be not incompatible with Democratic orthodoxy.

APPROPRIATIONS IN THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

For improving the Mississippi river below the rapids.....	\$84,000.
For the Des Moines rapids, in the Mississippi river.....	18,000
For the Rock River rapids, in the Mississippi river.....	18,000
For the harbor of Dubuque, in the Mississippi river.....	15,000
For the navigation of the Illinois river.....	16,000
For improving the Missouri river.....	40,000
For improving the Ohio, including the repair of the dam at Cumberland Island.....	190,000
For the navigation of the Louisville and Portland Canal.....	25,000
For improving the Tennessee river.....	35,000
For improving the Arkansas river.....	40,000
For the preservation of public property and contingencies of Western river improvements, &c.....	10,000
For improving the harbor of Burlington, Vt.....	15,000
For the steam-dredge on Lake Champlain.....	7,500
For improving the harbor of Oswego, N. Y.....	21,000
For the harbor of Sodus bay, Cayuga county, N. Y.....	14,500
For the harbor of Sodus bay, Cayuga county, N. Y.....	10,000
For the harbor of Oswego, N. Y.....	24,000
For the harbor of Oak Orchard creek, N. Y.....	14,500
For steam-dredge on Lake Ontario.....	7,500
For the harbor of Buffalo, N. Y.....	35,000
For the harbor of Dunkirk, N. Y.....	30,000
For the harbor of Erie, Pennsylvania.....	25,500
For the harbor of Conneaut, Ohio.....	11,500
For the harbor of Ashtabula, Ohio.....	12,500
For the harbor of Fairport, Ohio.....	13,000
For the harbor of Cleveland, Ohio.....	10,000
For the harbor of Black river, Ohio.....	10,000
For the harbor of Huron, Ohio.....	18,500
For the harbor of Sandusky city, Ohio.....	28,500
For the harbor of Monroe, Michigan.....	10,000
For the steam-dredge on Lake Erie.....	7,500
For improving the St. Clair falls, Michigan.....	45,000
For the harbor at mouth of Clinton river, Mich.....	5,000
For the harbor at mouth of Grand river, Mich.....	20,000
For the harbor of Black Lake, Michigan.....	20,500
For the harbor of St. Joseph, Michigan.....	18,000
For the harbor of New Buffalo, Michigan.....	16,000
For the harbor of Michigan city, Indiana.....	24,000
For the harbor of Chicago, Illinois.....	24,000
For the harbor of Waukegan, Illinois.....	16,000
For the harbor of Kenosha, Wisconsin.....	15,500
For the harbor of Racine, Wisconsin.....	11,000
For the harbor of Milwaukee, at the North Cut, Wisconsin.....	17,500
For the harbor of Manitowish, Wisconsin.....	11,000
For the harbor of Manitowish, Wisconsin.....	12,500
For the steam-dredge on Lake Michigan.....	7,500
For repairs and preservation of public property and contingencies of lake harbors, &c.....	20,000
For removal of the rocks obstructing navigation near Falls island, in Coos Bay, Me.....	4,000
For breakwater at Rockland harbor, Maine.....	15,000
For improving the Kennebec river, Augusta, Me.....	6,500
For the breakwater at Richmond Island harbor, Maine.....	50,000
For repairs of the breakwater in Portland harbor, Maine.....	8,000
For repairs of the sea-wall on Deer and Lovell's islands, in Boston harbor.....	2,500
For continuing the sea-wall at Great Brewster island, Massachusetts.....	30,000
For repairs of the harbor of Boston, at the Plymouth beach, Massachusetts.....	13,000
For the breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Mass.....	15,000
For improving Great Woods harbor, Mass.....	2,000
For removing obstructions near the mouth of the Seekonk river, Rhode Island.....	5,000
For improving the harbor of Providence, R. I.....	22,000
For improving the harbor of New Bedford, Mass.....	50,000
For removing the rocks at Hell Gate and Diamond reef, New York.....	30,000
For continuing the Delaware breakwater, Delaware.....	20,000
For the harbor on the east side of Reedy Island, Delaware.....	18,000
For the harbor of New Castle, Delaware.....	30,000
For Patuxent river, Maryland, from Fort Mifflin to its mouth.....	50,000
For removing obstructions in the Chesapeake river, Maryland.....	35,000
For steam-dredges, steam-tugs, equipments, and discharging scows for the Chesapeake bay and the Atlantic coast.....	50,000
For improving the navigation of the Potomac river, Virginia.....	50,000
For improving the Appomattox river, Virginia.....	50,000
For re-opening a communication between the Albemarle Sound, in North Carolina, and the Atlantic ocean.....	50,000
For improving the harbor of Mobile, Alabama.....	100,000
For the harbor of Mobile, Alabama.....	25,000
For improving the channels at the mouths of the Mississippi river.....	380,000
For continuing the navigation of the Colorado river, Texas.....	10,000
For survey of the harbor of Corpus Christi, Texas.....	10,000
For repairs and preservation of the public property and contingencies of river and harbor improvements on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, &c.....	15,000
For removing obstructions in the Colorado river, in the Tennessee river.....	25,000
For improving East Pascagoula river by the removal of the bar at the mouth thereof.....	9,900
For improving Taunton river below Taunton, Mass.....	20,000
For improving the harbor of New Bedford, Mass.....	12,000
For re-survey of the harbors at Marblehead, Nantucket, and Sandy Bay, Mass.....	1,500
For repair of the piers in Saco river, Maine.....	7,900

Of Disunion the celebrated FISHER AMES once said: "I wish it was part of the catechism to teach youth that it cannot be. An Englishman thinks he can beat two Frenchmen. I wish to have every American think the Union so indissoluble and integral that corn would not grow nor the pot 'boil if it should be broken.'"

THE RELAY HOUSE.—We mention for the benefit of travelers bound to the Virginia Springs, or elsewhere West, that the Relay House is still kept by Mr. COX, and exceedingly well, both as to table and lodging, where travelers may enjoy a quiet and comfortable night, breakfast leisurely, and take the cars at half-past 8 o'clock A. M.

A letter written by an officer attached to the Japan squadron says that on the part of the Japanese Commissioners it was at first much insisted upon that the United States Government should allow a stipulation that no American Lady should ever visit Japan! So preposterous a demand was not countenanced for a moment by the gallant Commodore.—*Boston Transcript.*

PROFESSOR BENJAMIN T. EWELL has been elected President of William and Mary College, in the place of Bishop Johns, resigned.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Savannah Georgian, a Democratic journal, thus discourses on the subject of the African slave trade: "If there be, as a contemporary states, a growing disposition in this country to withdraw the restriction upon the African slave trade, and refer it to the enterprise of our merchants, we are confident that it is to be found north, not south, of Mason and Dixon's line. We know no Southern merchant who desires to embark in the trade, and no Southern planter who is disposed to give it the least encouragement."

A DYING REQUEST CARRIED OUT BY HEIRS.

We are often called upon to record instances where Wills are set aside, the intentions of testators defeated, and funds designed for benevolent societies appropriated by distant heirs. Those having the management of the Colonization Society have become so accustomed to trials from this cause that we dare say it is quite refreshing to them to meet with a case of an opposite character, like the one alluded to in the following extracts from a letter lately received at the office of the Colonization Society in this city, from a reliable gentleman, who speaks for himself and brothers. The case is one of so pleasant and promising a nature as to deserve special notice. It is proper, however, to withhold for the present the name of the writer and the place of date of the letter. The facts communicated will speak for themselves, and we trust will excite others to do likewise. We doubt not that the sum of money to be received from this source is quite large, and that the name proposed to be given to one of the contemplated ships will be in all respects appropriate.

Extract from the letter referred to.

"I take the liberty to address you on a matter which I suppose comes up in your official station. I see in the last number of the Repository a proposition to raise \$100,000, independent of all other contributions to the American Colonization Society, for building either steam or sail vessels for the purpose of regularly sailing from the ports of the United States to Liberia for carrying emigrants and freight. I have no doubt this would facilitate emigration to Liberia."

"My father, who departed this life in August last, in his 84th year. He was a contributor to the Colonization Society. He left his servants to be sent to Liberia, and money to purchase the men's wives and children. We sent the men last year by the Banahoe to prepare a home, and in two years one of them is to return for the women and children at our expense."

"My father in his will left certain legacies for us to carry out, and then said to us we wished that we would appropriate the balance of his estate to benevolent purposes and not by division among ourselves, as he said we had a plenty."

"I see in the proposal that, for a donation of \$1,000, the donor is entitled to the privilege of appointing a life director, which we do not wish. We ask the privilege, if it meets the approval of the Board, when the vessel or vessels are built, that we should be allowed to give a name to her, or to one of them, if sailing vessels in place of a steamer."

"The money we donate to the building will be ready at any time it shall be wanted for construction. You will please answer this letter, and say what success is being given to the enterprise."

"The sum we donate we have not proposed in this letter."

THE BLUE RIDGE (VA.) TUNNEL.

MR. CROZER, in a communication which appears in the "Valley Democrat," speaks of the difficulties encountered in the tunnel work. After enumerating previous impediments in the way of a speedy prosecution of the work, Mr. C. commences with those met with since November last. He says: "Until November last we had no cause to complain of our progress, though it was somewhat retarded during 1853 by strikes for higher wages and the scarcity of hands. In November new and serious difficulties began. We suddenly came, on the west side, upon a body of loose large rock, a species of sandstone, in which we have been entangled ever since. Before this the excavation had proceeded safely without any projection over head, but then a fall of the roof, which injured two men, though not fatally, warned us of using more caution. The hands for some time refused to work, but after strong frames of timber had been raised for their protection they returned to their task. These loose masses of rock were for some time wrapped in red mud, showing a fissure clear to the top, here five hundred feet high. More recently the mud disappeared, but the danger came from above in a heavy shower, which kept the men constantly wet; at a time when pneumonia raged in the neighborhood and carried off several of them. Then again most of them declined working in so appalling a situation, but upon my promising one hundred dollars returned. Since that period the large rocks were succeeded by a singular conglomerate of small pebbles, no larger than peas; and, finally, we have just passed through a narrow drift of sandy soil, which poured down as fast as the men could dig it out. The men are now working in a reasonable man expect that in the midst of such dangers and exposures, having to raise props and shields before venturing forward, and frequently to raise them a second time when knocked off by blasts, men can rush through the mud and sand of the tunnel. The truth is, that the mountain had been here, and the tunnel filled by some sandy deposit. We have struggled here already through about two hundred feet, and thank God, without any accident. There is every appearance of our getting again into the hard blue slate, which constitutes the main body of the mountain, and the progress we have made in the last few days will be from 70 to 80 feet per month, and the time necessary to complete the 1,500 feet can readily be approximated. The progress in June is already better; it will not be short of 60 feet. One foot a day at each drift is generally considered a fair average. Had we made more before we encountered the loose rock."

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE.

The following letter from the Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE to FREEMAN HUNT, Esq., editor and proprietor of the New York Merchants' Magazine, is copied from the New York Commercial Advertiser, where it was originally published:

BOSTON, JUNE 10, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: I have often had occasion, not only at home, but during my residence abroad, to refer to the "Merchants' Magazine" for information upon questions of importance to the interests of our country, and beg to say that I am not acquainted with any publication that contains so much information upon the subject of our great national economy.

I desire that periodical of value not only to the merchant, but to the statesman, diplomatist, jurist, man of letters, mechanic, agriculturist, and national economist. In fact, it is a brief compendium of knowledge on all which classes, occupations, and professions may obtain themselves useful to themselves, to our common country, and to the world at large.

The liberal principles upon which this magazine has been conducted must, I think, recommend it to the consideration and patronage of the public. I assure you of my best wishes for a circulation of this unrivalled periodical commensurate with its merits and your own reasonable expectations.

I am, dear sir, very sincerely, your obedient servant, ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

To FREEMAN HUNT, Esq.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATIONS.

At a celebration of the last annual anniversary in Virginia the Orator of the occasion (the Rev. Mr. Moore) thus spoke of the difficulty under which he labored in endeavoring to prepare something that would be at the same time fresh and acceptable to his hearers:

"The situation of a Fourth of July orator now is like that of a man at the third table of a public dinner, who has left to him little more than scraps and empty dishes. All the rhetoric and logic of the occasion have been used up, and there is really not a respectable metaphor left. The American Eagle—a very respectable bird in its way—has been so plucked that it has become as tame as a barn-yard fowl. The British Lion has been so belabored and belaguered by an indignant eloquence that he roars as gently as a sucking dove. The Stars and Stripes have been so vehemently flourishing that they have been nearly worn out, and there is hardly a ribbon left to be seen, and even that is somewhat the worse for handling. Even classic antiquity—Hercules and the serpent, Ulysses and the Sirens, and the like—have been so long being compelled to perform military service. Even patriotism is not in season, because it is not near enough the election; and if it were, your orator at least in this instance has no chance of becoming a candidate. The Nebraska bill has passed its nine days' history, and the very thought of Cuba, where it is July all the year round, is intolerable. The very Union would almost be dissolved by enjoining it at such a melting temperature as this. Even the Ladies have been lately too excited a topic for the orator on this heated occasion, and hence has been monopolized by the committee on toasts, where its exciting character may be tempered by ice water and other cooling liquors. The orator of a Fourth of July, therefore, of July orator, on this occasion, is like that spoken of in a popular song not wholly unknown in this community, 'a hard road to travel.'"

THINK BETTER OF IT!

The presses of all sections are teeming with speculations on the new phases and combinations which recent events may give to their respective parties. A few of our own presses, amazed and indignant that the repeal of the slavery compromise of 1820 should have incensed the Whigs as well as the Democrats of the North, and regardless of all its common principles and purposes and its great conservative mission, are for forthwith dissolving the party. We have heretofore briefly noticed this notion of a political *jeu de se*, and trust that reflection and more hopeful views will gradually dispel the gloomy idea. In the mean time we commend to our desponding friends in Virginia the annexed couple of paragraphs, which we have just met with from opposite points of the Union—one being from Texas, the other from Boston.

FROM THE GALVESTON JOURNAL.

"One of the last efforts of the Southern Democracy, made in view, doubtless, of its own deplorable and helpless condition, is to convince itself and the world that the Whig party at the North are all Abolitionists, and that at the South a majority of the party are inclined to that persuasion; at least, they hold that matters have grown to such a crisis that Southern Whiggery must disclaim its party affiliations and renounce its political tenets, or else they will be written down as enemies of the South and in favor of some such thing as the election of Seward to the Presidency. We would simply premise that suggestions and insinuations such as these have had their origin in the hopeless condition to which the Administration party has been reduced by the Nebraska scheme. This was introduced into the National Councils under great misapprehension, and the hope that its popularity would build up the declining fortunes of the Administration."

"Among the many farcical things which conspire to convict these Southern champions of inconsistency is the fact that a majority of those who are now so loudly exultant over the Nebraska bill are the very men who four years ago joined with South Carolina in denouncing the compromise measures, and declared the interests of the South betrayed by their passage. Secessionism at the South and Abolitionism at the North opposed the compromise measures; but Abolitionism is superior in its consistency, for it opposed the Nebraska bill as it is now, and even measures that did not go at least as far as the Whig motto. The compromise men of 1850 took a position upon this question; they established a principle, and in their opposition to this recent measure they have discarded sectional prejudices and attempted honestly but uselessly to enforce it. What the Union men claimed at the time was a supervening and controlling power, and they stood upon the broad platform established in 1850. The originators of this bill have come to their aid, however, and endorsed their wisdom by declaring it nothing more than a *reassertion* which, it is contended, was as useless as it has proven itself dangerous."

"If the opposition of the Whig party to the Nebraska bill is to be regarded as a tendency towards Abolitionism, in the name of all that is just, we ask where does secessionism itself stand when you apply the test?"

"The truth is, and the moderate men of all parties are beginning to see and acknowledge it, that between faction and faction, in the progress of the government, there must be some supervening and controlling power. That power hitherto has been the Whig party. In this instance it could not regard the action of Congress as a sacrilegious invasion of an adjustment in the establishment of which the life of a CLAY was sacrificed. The compromise measures seemed to have been left the country as a dying gift; just as a hop, they are now the rage of the South, and they are so many Whigs who could throw aside all sectional prejudices, who could forget the bitter feelings which the struggle had produced, and, as if still urged on by the clarion tones of that loved voice, resist an effort against which he had so often warned his country."

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

FUSION AND DISUNION.—A very slight glance at the Free-soil and Abolitionist journals is sufficient to show that the know-nothing, or we should rather say the unknowing ones, of that party have been for some time hugging themselves with the expectation that the Whigs are about to strike their colors, march over with bag and baggage to the anti-slavery camp, and as the old militia train to a ticket used to say, "there wait further orders" from the Generals and Colonels of the Black Hussars. It is amusing to notice the pretty little tricks which are now practised by our loving friends on the other side of the question to lure us into this charming fool's paradise. It is to be only a "fusion," forthwith—no harm in the world; just a hop, skip, and a jump, and the whole anti-slavery cause, which will set every thing in the country to rights in the twinkling of an eye. They are ready to forget and forgive every thing past; no ripping up of old; no squabble about by-gones; but all "hall fellow well met" in loving brotherhood of "fusion!"

The coming of the Whigs to the aid of the anti-slavery cause, which they have done so long, is a temptation to work upon the good-natured credulity of the Whigs, in the hope to see them "fuse" into their political melting-pot under the fire of Abolitionist rhetoric, reminds us strongly of Lafontaine's fable of the fox who set his eloquence to the task of persuading the crow to forsake his nut. The crow, however, was not so easily taken in. The Whigs are not to be sold for a moment. The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"The Whig party still lives, and will live so long as the Union, and patriotism in the country. The dissolution of the Whig party at the present juncture is impossible, and could it be effected would be a grave misfortune."

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA IN BARBADOS.

FROM THE BERMUDA ADVERTISER OF JULY 4.

On Thursday last the schooner Phoenix, Capt. Nathaniel Dunscomb, arrived from Barbados in fifteen days, at which place the cholera was fearfully raging. Up to the 13th ultimo the mortality of deaths was one hundred and fifty to two hundred per day in Bridgetown alone, and the malady was still on the increase.

When the Phoenix left there was no abatement. The plague was almost entirely confined to the lower classes and to the intertempers, which it seldom failed to carry off; but with those living temperately, and in regular moral habits, when prompt applications were used, the disease was generally arrested and the patient recovered.

In one day the deaths numbered 244, and by the 13th ultimo the aggregate, as well as could be ascertained, was 2,107. Out of one hundred and fifty prisoners in Bridgetown only thirteen have escaped. The prison doors were thrown open and the prisoners set free.

MURDER IN ROCK CREEK.—A Coroner's Inquest was held Thursday on the dead body of a man named Peter Lakenham, an Englishman, found early yesterday morning in the water close to the westernmost pier of the recently fallen iron-bridge over Rock Creek, between K and Water streets, Georgetown. It appeared in evidence before the jury that Lakenham, who was a workman in Mr. Davison's brewery on K street west, went to Georgetown on Wednesday evening after nine o'clock, in company with W. McGarvey, an Irishman, also living near the Brewery. Lakenham bought a pair of shoes near the Market, and, on returning homeward, called at Mr. Morris's, on Water street, where he and McGarvey got something to drink. After a little time Lakenham left the house to go home alone, though invited by McGarvey and another Irishman, McGarvey, to remain. Subsequently, the two last mentioned also left, but not finding their way, they went round to the Washington side by way of the Bridge street bridge. McGarvey testifies to not having heard or known of Lakenham's death until Thursday morning, and McGarvey was not at the inquest, having left for the country at an early hour. Lakenham's face and forehead were found perforated with shot from a gun, and the ferryboat, with the pair of new shoes in it, had drifted about a hundred yards below, towards the steam saw-mill. A small sum of money, \$3.16, the balance of \$5 paid him by his employer during the evening, was found in Lakenham's pocket. Amidst the mystery, a dog was seen near the scene, a supposition that Lakenham was shot by one of the officers by mistake for a dog has been made by some. But the almost certainty that Lakenham was in the saw at the time of receiving his death-wound, and that it was moonlight, are two circumstances that militate against his being shot by mistake.

The jury, after hearing all the testimony they could get, gave a verdict of malicious murder against some person or persons unknown to the jury. The character of the deceased was excellent; peaceable, quiet, and every way a deserving man, his destruction by such means is matter of astonishment to the neighborhood.

THE STOCK FRAUDS AT NEW YORK.

There appeared in our paper of the 8th instant a Telegraphic despatch from New York, reporting the discovery of a fraudulent over-issue of railroad bonds, in which it was stated that Mr. GEORGE SCHUYLER, late President of the Harlem Railroad, was implicated with his brother Robert Schuyler in the perpetration of these frauds. It has since come to the knowledge of the Editors, as well by letters addressed to them as by the general representations of the New York press, that there is not a particle of evidence to show that Mr. George Schuyler had any knowledge or suspicion of his brother's dishonest proceedings. In a letter to the Directors of the New Haven Company resigning his station as President, Robert promptly acquits his brother George of all knowledge of the disreputable transactions in which the former had been engaged. "In no way (he says) has my brother been concerned in them, nor has he ever known or been informed of them." "In fact, there was no mode in which he could obtain information except from myself, and I have never been quite as careful to keep him in ignorance as any other person. He could not even have ascertained the facts from our own books and accounts, and to those of the New Haven Company in my charge he had no access." It was further stated, in the same telegraphic despatch, that the Directors of the Harlem Railroad Company, after the discovery of the New Haven frauds, had no suspicion of the misdoings of their own officers, as Robert Schuyler, though brother of its President, had no power in the Harlem Company for the past year. This also, we are assured, is quite incorrect. It appears that when George Schuyler was appointed President of the Harlem a finance committee was appointed to manage all the affairs of the company in that line; and of this committee Robert Schuyler was chairman, and of this committee George Schuyler was a member. In this management Mr. George Schuyler had so much confidence that within a fortnight of the discovery of the late frauds he advised and assisted a female relative in investing a few hundred dollars in Harlem stock; and he had no knowledge of the frauds in this stock until Kyle, the Secretary, came to him in great distress and confessed that he had defrauded the company to a great amount. Mr. George Schuyler then told him he had resigned the office of President, and directed him to make a communication of the whole matter to one of the directors, which it appears was done. The over-issue in the name of the Harlem Company, according to the latest report, was only in the preferred stock, to the amount of nearly six hundred shares, which it is said the company will assume, however fraudulently issued.

In an article exculpating Mr. George Schuyler from any participation in his brother's frauds the New York Courier and Enquirer says:

"Mr. Robert Schuyler's financial abilities and business capacity were the admiration of the public, and the subject of commendation by the ablest men of our city; it is not matter of surprise, therefore, that his younger brother should never give himself a thought in regard to the office business, but devote himself exclusively to the out-door business of the house. So entire was the confidence of the public in the integrity and worth of his ability of his elder brother, that with full power to sign checks and use the name of the firm, we are informed that he never allowed himself the right to do so, but even for his ordinary family expenses would cause a check to be filled up for his use and taken to his brother for signature. Mr. Robert Schuyler was a man of great brother's abilities, and knowing that there were large amounts of assets in his possession, he had no reason for a moment to suppose that his brother did not raise all the funds required for their engagements by the legitimate use of the partnership assets; and so ignorant was Mr. George Schuyler of the fraud perpetrated by his brother that only the day previous to the late explosion he urged and succeeded in persuading two of his most intimate personal friends to invest largely in New Haven Railroad stock."

GRAND JURY-ROOM SCENE.

It is not with a view to any discourtesy or personal disrespect to the gallant General who is named below, but merely for the amusement of